

differs from the other four described species in having a yellow scutellum. It may be mentioned that in none of the species (including *D. flavipennis*, Skuse, a specimen of which I have examined) does the anal vein quite reach the hind margin. In an undescribed species in the British Museum from Ashanti, the costa extends slightly beyond the tip of the radial sector.

The following Walkerian types in the British Museum are assignable to different genera from those in which they were originally described :—

<i>Platyura insolita</i>	belongs to	<i>Symmerus</i> (but Sc_1 is rather long, ending free).
<i>Leia unicolor</i>	"	<i>Mycomyia</i> (s. str.).
" <i>indivisa</i>	"	<i>Mycomyia</i> (<i>Neoempheria</i>).
" <i>nubilipennis</i>	"	<i>Acrodicrania</i> (but Cu_1 is not detached at base).
<i>Mycetophila apicalis</i>	"	<i>Boletina</i> (= <i>B. longicauda</i> , Lundstr., 1912).
" <i>cincticornis</i>	"	<i>Boletina</i> (= <i>B. nigricoxa</i> , Staeg., Lundstr.; hypopygium identical, but has yellow coxæ).
" <i>concolor</i>	"	<i>Boletina</i> (= <i>B. sciarina</i> , Mg.).
" <i>despecta</i>	"	<i>Phronia</i> .
" <i>plebeia</i>	"	<i>Erechia</i> .
" <i>bifasciata</i>	"	<i>Dynatosoma</i> .

IV.—Some new Species of Indian Tenebrionidæ.

By K. G. BLAIR.

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Blaps armata.

Elongata, prothorace leviter transverso, lateribus regulariter arcuatis, marginibus reflexis, dorso convexiusculo subtiliter punctulato; elytris elongato-ovatis, apice sat acute rotundato haud caudato; femoribus anticis ante apicem acute dentatis.

Long. 30 mm.

Hab. Chitral (*R. Hill*); Fort Sandeman (*E. P. Stebbing*).

This species, of which only the female is before me, seems to be very distinct from any other described species. From *B. femoralis*, Fisch., which has the anterior femora toothed, it differs, *inter alia*, in being only half as long and in inhabiting a different region; it cannot be placed in *Asidoblaps*

or *Cælocnemodes*, but its general facies suggests a close relationship with *Blaps indicola*, Bates, though, without some knowledge of the male characters, it is impossible to speak with certainty. The evenly rounded and narrowly recurved margins of the thorax, the elongate-ovate form of the elytra, with the sides evenly rounded from base almost to apex (which, though acute, is not at all caudate), give the insect a very distinctive appearance. The lateral carina of the elytra is completely marginal.

Setenis semiopaca.

Nigra aut picea, subopaca, sutura clypeali subobsoleta, prothorace post apicem latiori, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis acutis fere rectis, dorso sat regulariter punctato, foveis et linea media obsoletis; elytris postice ampliatis sat subtiliter punctato-striatis, intervallis planis, parte dorsali subnitida, postice et ad lateres per granulos minutos opacis; tibiis anticis et mediis maris leviter arcuatis, feminae rectis.

Long. 20–25 mm.

Hab. Sylhet (Brit. Mus.); Subatach, Jaunsaur, N.W. Himalaya (*Stebbing*).

This species must be very close to *S. parvicollis*, Fairm., though the thorax is but feebly transverse and has its greatest width shortly before the apex. The disc is convex, with a fairly dense and even puncturation and but faint traces of a median furrow and lateral foveæ. The elytral striæ are very slightly impressed and finely punctate, the interstices flat. The dorsal area is moderately shining, but the sides and posterior declivity are rendered opaque by the presence of minute granules. The femora are unarmed, the anterior and middle tibiæ of the male slightly curved, the apex clothed within with a short golden pubescence.

Setenis semivalga.

Oblonga, nigra, seminitida, sutura clypeali distincta; antennis longiusculis, articulis omnibus elongatis; prothorace transverso, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis acute rectis, dorso sat parce punctulato, medio sat distincte sulcato utrinque leviter foveolato; elytris punctato-striatis, intervallis convexis; tibiis anticis maris medio incrassatis, subdentatis, arcuatis, apice auro-pubescentibus, ceteris et feminae omnibus leviter sinuatis.

Long. 25–27 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (Bates Coll.); Kudrai, Central Prov. (*Stebbing*).

Resembles *S. valga*, Wied., but the thorax is less transverse, with the sides subparallel, the median furrow entire, and the surface rather scantily and not strongly punctate. The striæ of the elytra are rather coarsely punctured, with the interstices convex. The anterior tibiæ in the male are thickened and subdentate in the middle; in *valga* the tooth is more pronounced and much nearer the femur; the distal portion is arcuate and clothed with a short golden pubescence at the apex. From *S. confusa*, Fairm., it is at once distinguished by the length of the antennæ, which reach almost to the base of the thorax, having all the joints longer than broad.

Camarimena rugosistriata.

Elongata, subparallela, fusco-ænea, nitida, corpore omnino sat parce supra inconspicue sericeo-pubescenti, capite prothoraceque dense sat fortiter punctatis, elytrorum striis dense rugoso-punctatis, intervallis parce et subtiliter punctulatis, sulculis transversis lateribus irregulariter rugatis; subtus pedibusque fusco-æneis, dense punctatis, femoribus anticis clavatis, ceteris vix incrassatis. Long. 18 mm.

Hab. "Ind. or." (Bates Coll.); Kunain, Jaunsaur, N.W. Himalaya (*Stebbing*).

Entirely bronze-coloured and covered with a scanty inconspicuous silky pubescence. The sculpture of the elytra is very distinct, the punctures of the striæ being very closely placed and transversely elongate, giving off irregularly a short furrow which encroaches on the interstice, now on one side now on the other; the intervals are nitid and sparsely punctulate. The legs are densely punctured, with the femora but feebly clavate, those of the anterior legs being most strongly so.

This species had been separated by Bates from *Camari-
mena* under the name of *Pigeus*, but without characterization of the genus. For the present, however, until the group comes to be revised, I consider it best to leave it in *Camari-
mena*.

V.—*On a new Species of Clementia*.
By A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, F.R.S., F.G.S.

[Plate I.]

THE shell which forms the subject of this communication is one of two specimens which were purchased by Mr. J. C. Melvill at the recent sale of Mr. Bülow's collection. They